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meter as soon as the gas inspector had read it, and connect the pipes by means of rubber hose, this connection being left in place until near the time for the reappearance of the gas man, when it was removed and the meters replaced. It was also held in this case that in ascertaining whether the value of the gas taken was sufficient to make the offense grand larceny, the value of the gas consumed upon a number of consecutive days should be added together, and that the gas taken on each separate day did not constitute a separate offense. It was further held that in ascertaining the value, the jury should be guided by the selling price and not by the cost price of gas.

Examination of Nonresident Corporate Officers.—The proviso of the Missouri statutes that when the Attorney General, in proceedings against a corporation under the anti-trust law, files a statement giving the names of the nonresident officers of the corporation, whose testimony he desires, the court shall issue a notice to the attorney of record for the corporation notifying him that the testimony of the persons named is desired, and requiring him to have them present at the time and place fixed for their examination, is upheld in *State v. Standard Oil Co. of Indiana*, 91 Southwestern Reporter, 1062, and it is also maintained that foreign corporations are to be regarded as being bound by the provisions of the statute on the principle that, by coming into the state to do business pursuant to the terms prescribed by the Legislature, a contract requiring them to conform to the existing laws is to be implied.

Right of Murderer to Inherit from Victim.—The Supreme Court of Kansas declares in *McAllister v. Fair*, 84 Pacific Reporter, 112, that under a statute of Kansas, providing in clear language that a husband shall inherit from his deceased wife and making no exception to the rule, the court is not justified in reading into the statute a clause disinheriting a husband because he feloniously killed his intestate wife for the purpose of acquiring her property.

Regulation of Bill-Boards.—The popular movement, looking towards the abolition, or at least regulation, of bill-boards, meets with some local discouragement in the case of *City of Passaic v. Paterson Bill-Posting, Advertising & Sign Painting Co.*, 62 Atlantic Reporter, 267, where an ordinance requiring that sign-boards shall be constructed not less than ten feet from the street line, and that no sign or bill-board shall be at any point more than eight feet above the surface of the ground, is held to be a regulation not reasonably necessary for the public safety, and not justified as an exercise of the police power.